O'DONNELL'S OWN STORY.

The Slayer of Carey Explains How and Why He Did It.

Denying Emphatically That He Was Sent to Do It.

The Numerous Opportunities He Had for Putting Him Out of the Way Quietly if He Had Wished.

The Quarrel, the Life and Death Struggle, and Its Bloody Result.

An interview with O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, the informer, published in the Dublin Freeman recently, gives the first clear statement by the prisoner of the tragedy and the events which led up to it. O'Donnell is described by the interviewer as a simple and straightforward man of great intelligence for one unable to read or write. He appears to have slight terror of banging, and indeed slight fear that he will be hung, but is much excited at the idea that he was put up to do the shooting by anyone. He says that young Carey has deliberately invorted in after-thought the most important points of his ovi-dence. "That boy is as cunning as a coyote," he says, "and too old and too deep for his years." He declares that until after they touched at Cape Town he know nothing about Carey's identity, "no more than the man that never was born."

Didn't you hear him talked about in Ire-

"Didn't you hear him talked about in Ireland?"

"Oh, a hundred times, and I said about him what everyone else was saying. I heard so much about him that I knew the Phonix park affair was only a small part of the murders he did or had a hand in, and I used to say hanging would be too good for him."

"It was no idea about him which carried you to South Africa?"

"That can be proved for I had told my

to South Africa?"

"That can be proved, for I had told my friends soon after I came to Ireland this year I would give up America and go to the Cape or Australia. I would not go in the same ship with Carey for a hundred thousand dollars. Sure if I knew of it I would expect the ship

"Had you no suspicions on the voyage out?"
"No; the thought of his being Carey never occurred to me but once or twice. I'll own I noticed things that would made me think he was a detective or a man on the run

think he was a detective or a man on the run for something."

"For a crime?"

"Yes; but then I used to say to myself again 'twas dreaming I was against the man."

"You got to be friends with him?"

"Very soon. There were not a great many on board, and he and I soon found we were both Irish. I believe there were only four or five on board that were Irish, and except a few times he would get moody and black-like, and when he was in a dispute with anyone, he was agreeable, and he would make up to anyone; in fact, he would force his company on you. He forced himself often on me, and I got somehow to feel for the family. They seemed poor, and I liked the children."

"Did you not talk on politics?"

seemed poor, and I liked the children."

"Did you not talk on politics?"

"We did, or rather he did. I am not a politician, and don't mix much in them things, even when maybe I ought. If you write home you can "id that the day of the Land League meeting, or some meeting while I was at home, I didn't go to it, but took my brother's gun and went out fowling on the mountain. I think the police could tell that, for I suppose on account of me being an Irish-American the "seemed to be watching me having the gun."

"Then Carey sometimes talked politics?"

"Then Carey sometimes talked politics?"
"Whenever he did he used to be cursing and damning the English. In fact, he used

and damning the English: In fact, he used to get into rows over it."

"Didn't you ever talk of the Carey affair in Dublin?"

"There was twice we mentioned about the Phomix park business, but somehow we got away from it. To tell you the truth, he would give you to think he was on the run for some of those murders in Ireland, and I would say he was a man who would take a life as soon as he would shoot a rat."

"Well, you heard the evidence given by

"Well, you heard the evidence given by some of the witnesses, that while you were quietly sitting down you shot Carey in their presence, and said you were sent to do it?"

O'Donnell (very angrily)—"But you don't mean to tell me anyone believes that? My God, mustn't they all know that if I was sent to do harm to him, or wanted to do harm or hurt to him, I had a hundred good chances on the voyage out, and any of them can tell you that. Many a dark and stormy night we used to be alone, smoking and chatting in nooks and corners on the deck till 11 o'clock at and corners on the deck till 11 o'clock at night. Ask any of the ship's people about that. It was a terrible rough passage out to the Cape, and if any one that was after Carey was on board, God help us, he could have been shot and pitched overboard twenty times many of those nights without anyone seeing it. Why, I'll tell you what, the very night (Saturday) we sailed from Cape Town it was a bad night, stormy and dark, and Carey stopped late with us in the second class cabin, as they call it. When he started to go off to the steerage for the night he said he was afraid to go alone, because he thought he

off to the steerage for the night he said he was afraid to go alone, because he thought he might be washed overboard, and asked me to go along with him, which I did.

O'Donnell says that long before he knew that Powers was Carcy he had come to be his "chum," and had been persuaded by him to go along to Natal with him. When he heard that it was Carcy he said, "he'd rather have been under the sea." If he had wanted to shoot Carcy he could have done it easily the dark night they were ashore together at Carc dark night they were ashore together at Cape Town. He was terribly disgusted, he said, at the thought that he had been "chumming" with "the greatest monster on earth," and then he could hardly believe that a man so then be could hardly believe that a man so strong about religiou and so flerce in cursing the English could be Carey. "Every two minutes" that Sunday morning he changed between thinking Powers was and was not Carey. He tried to think how he could get nway from him, after being so intimate, without a row. He knew that Carey was dangerous and violent and that he was armed. He rarely, and for a long time never, touched drink; but he took some with Carey that afternoon. He says he tried to avoid Carey that Sunday, but he followed him about and clung on to him. He made some excuse to shake him off on deck, and was going below when Carey told him to order some ale for him and to call him down when it was ready. Carey came down soon after, and in ready. Carey came down soon after, and in good humor, and asked for his ale and sat down to drink it. As they sat at the table Carey, decidedly excited with liquor or else some way nervous, noticed O'Donnell's manner to be strange, and seemed suddenly to suspect something.

"What did you do with your pistol—have you got it said Carey?"

you got it said Carey?"
"I sold it at the Cape," replied O'Donnell, 5, 1882.

oballenging tone, with his changed manner.
O'Donnell most earnestly asseverates that at
this instant, "as far as he ever was afraid of
any man, which was not much," he
realized he was in the grip of a
bully and a murderer, who would
fasten a quarrel on him if he found out
ho was discovered. Carey, on the other hand,
according to O'Donnell's description, fulfilled
the sentiment that "the thief doth fear each
bush an officer." and appeared as if he are

bush an officer," and appeared as if he expected that any Irishman who found him out was surely sent to kill him. Scarcely had O'Donnell uttered the hitter observation as to the rumor about "Carey" (which, if the man were Power, could not offend him), than "in the clamping of your bands." were Power, could not offend him), than "in the clapping of your hands," or, he says, "while you would be marking M," the two men were on their feet, and in grips, each with their pistol in hand. O'Donnell, with impressive earnestness, says that the whole thing was so instantaneous that he hardly did anything but half mechanically till all was over.

"Both of us, no doubt," he says, "were somehow in a state to go off at half cock. I

Bridge.

distinctly recollect," says O'Donnell, "I gave a glance to see if it was a pirol or a knife, or what thing he drew, but it was a revolver. When I whipped out mine with my right hand, my left hand gripped in his collar. Being paralyzed, I found my grasp on him gone, and that with his greater strength in two seconds I was beat, as he was croshing me down against the end of the table. Seeing him put his pistol to my face, I made a grab at it and fired. My belief is, though I may be mistaken, that at the moment I spatched or dashed the pistol out of his hand as I fired, or it may be it fell from bim, but it went on to the floor six feet away. He rushed, partly stooping, as if to pick it up, and I fired again, not deliberately, but for my life. I really thought I fired but the one shot."

"Do you mean to say Carey fired at you?"
"I always thought he did not till I heard his revolver was found with an empty chamber. Even still I don't know how about that. I certainly felt no shot, and once I saw he was up to shooting I was not going to be last if I could help it."

"Was your dispute with him loud?"
"Ne; only we were looking black into one

up to shooting I was not going to be last if I could help it."

"Was your dispute with him loud?"

"No; only we were looking black into one another's eyes."

Again referring to young Carey's testimony he said: "Surely they all don't take me for a madman to do what that young fellow told in court, that before them all I put out a pistol to his father standing over me, who could double me up in a jiffey, and without rhyme or reason began firing at him. I don't believe any juryman will listen to that if I get fair law. I tell you I never touched a pistol till I saw my life in danger from a villain that had taken many a life before."

"Did Mrs. Carey come up to you?"

"She did, and I was sorry for her, and I tell you I was sorry for the children. I took her hand and said, 'Mrs. Carey I had to do it in self-defense. I didn't do it otherwise.' Then I quietly gave up of my own accerd my revolver to the officer, and held out my hands to be ironed."

"Mrs. Carey says you told her you were

"Mrs. Carey says you told her you were sent to do it."

"Likely she or her husband would say any-one was sent to do it, but I never said any-thing of the kind. I couldn't say it. All the other witnesses, every one of them, says she swears false in this thing about what I said."

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The Surgeon General's Annual Report-Increase of Work in the Office-Increase in the Sick List-White and Colored

The report of the surgeon general of the army, prepared by the late Surgeon General Crane, states that the disbursements on account of the medical and hospital department for the year were \$158,477, leaving a balance of \$44,823, the greater part of which has been expended since the close of the fiscal year The disbursements on account of Artificial limbs were \$93,670, leaving a balance of \$26,-330; on account of appliances for disabled

soldiers \$221, leaving a balance of \$1,779; on account of medical and surgical history \$566, leaving a balance of \$8,534, and on account of museum and library \$7,905, leaving a balance of \$2,095. The sum of \$2,098 was expended in furnishing trusses. The report says it is desirable that the issue of trusses shall correspond to the issue of artificial limbs, as was probably the intention of congress; that is, that a truss shall be furnished to everyone who was ruptured while serving in the army or navy in the line of his duty. An estimate of \$250,000 is made for medical and hospital supplies for the current fiscal year. It is suggested that the proceeds of sales of medical supplies to civilian employes should, if possible, be carried to the current appropriation for the medical department of the army, and the amount became available for replacing the articles sold, instead of being covered into the treasury, as at present. soldiers \$221, leaving a balance of \$1,779; on

at present.

In a chapter on the health of the army during the fiscal year, the report says: "Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds, taken on the sick list was 37,697, being at the rate of 1,802 per 1,000 of mean strongth, an increase of 123 cases per 1,000 of mean strongth, an increase of 123 cases per 1,000 of the manufacture of the previous over the number reported for the previous year, and 68 per 1,000 over the average de-cennial rate of admissions. The total number of deaths from all causes reported among the white troops was 214, or 10 per 1,000 of mean strength.

mean strength.

Among the colored troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported was 4,689 or 1,962 per thousand of mean strength, an increase of 152 per thousand over the rate reported for the previous year, and 126 per thousand over that for the decade preceding. The total number of deaths of colored soldiers reported from all causes was 26 or 11-

reported from all causes was 26, or 11 per thousand of mean strength. The total number of cases reported among the Indian scouts was 44, being at the rate of 212 per thousand of mean strength, and the total number of deaths was two.

Diseases of the respiratory organs stand first in numerical importance, of which about 64 per cent. are catarrhs of the upper air

first in numerical importance, of which about 64 per cent. are catarrise of the upper air passages. Extremes of variation in temperature will account in part for the frequency of these diseases, but to a large extent insufficient ventilation of barracks and dormitories, as well as irregular and unequal distribution of artificial heat during cold weather must be held responsible.

Wounds, injuries, and accidents stand second on the list of causes impairing the effectiveness of the army. The large number recorded in this class may probably be attributed to the use of troops in mechanical and laborious employments, which form so large a proportion of the soldiers duties. As an indication of the peculiar hardships to which our troops are exposed, the rates of admission for wounds, accidents, and injuries are 122 per thousand higher than these reported for the German army, and 142 per thousand higher than these reported for the German army, and 142 per thousand higher than the decennial rate of the British army. It is interesting to note that the colored troops make a particularly favorable showing in the small number of admissions for also.

to be interesting to note that the colored troops make a particularly favorable showing in the small number of admissions for alcoholism and its results, exhibiting, as they do, a rate of only 4 per 1,000 to a rate of 76 per 1,000 of mean strength among the whites. On the other hand, in diseases of the nervous system, they have an unexplained preponderance.

The report makes a gratifying exhibit of the work performed in the record and pension division during the fiscal year, from which it appears that the total number of official demands upon that division during the fiscal year, for information as to the cause of death in the case of decased soldiers and the hospital record of invalids, was 119,580, being 57,950 in excess of similar applications during the previous year, and an increase of 89,576 cases over the yearly average of demands for the decade preceding. In addition to this large number there remained unanswered on the thirtieth of June, 1882, 2,195 applications, making in all 141,539 The report makes a gratifying exhibit of mained unanswered on the thirtieth of June, 1882, 2,195 applicatious, making in all 141,539 cases to be disposed of within as short a period of time as practicable. It is estimated that, should the demands upon this division not exceed the average monthly receipts of the latter part of the fiscal year, the accumulated surplus of cases now on hand will be disposed of within the period contemplated by the framers of the act of Aug. 5, 1882.

"I sold it at the Cape," replied O'Donnell, evasively. "Why do you ask?"

"Because, I can tell you, it might have got you into trouble. You alarmed people when you fired at the flying fish."

"It alarmed no one who had not cause to fear in his heart," replied O'Donnell.

Carey started as if stung, and went off, returning in a while. After standing a moment moddly he suddenly taxed O'Donnell, in a challenging tone, with his changed manner.

O'Donnell most earnestly asseverates that at this instant, "as far as he ever was afraid of with a view to his retirement from active service, viz: Assistant Surgeon J. V. Do Hanne, who has been on sick leave since June 22, 1879, and three more are regarded as permanently disabled. Four medical officers are on ordinary leaves of absence after a tour of duty on the frontier leaving one but tour of duty on the frontier, leaving one hun-dred and sixty-two medical officers for duty

> First Company, Veteran Corps. The regular monthly meeting of the Union Veteran corps, first company, Capt. Tappan,

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CANAL MATTERS.

Since last report forty-five boats have arrived by canal, and the following left this place: G. A. McIlhenney, Antares, Kittie, William E. Bell, Hollander, Willie and Walter, M. B. Mayfield, John Spancer, W. Cader, R. A. Farmer, J. H. Farron, W. T. Hassett, Charles, Echo, Pinkie and Johnnie, A. Greenless, George A. Hoffman, C. Clifton, Mattie, C. W. Adams, Daniel Kinkins, Harry Wagner, U, John Leetch, G. L. Sheriff, M. C. Waters, Samuel Lloyd, Percy, Theodore Deane, Elizabeth Miller, H., Arcturns, G. S. Reiman, F. F. McArdle, Potomac, Susquehauna, Unexpected, J. P. Moore, Harry and Ralph, B. B. Mayfield, Maggie B., S. Jarboe, A., Rhoda Bell, Helen V., Herald, E. L. Whiting, F. S. Garrett, Ellen Brooks, Arthur Lovell, C. R. Hooff, and B. M. Young.

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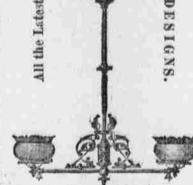
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For Whilamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 0:13 n. m. daily, except Sunday.

For New York and the Last, 5 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 9:30, and 10:20 p. m. Un Sunday, 4:20, 9:30, and 10:20 p. m. Limited Express of Pollman Farlor Cars, 8:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Broth withost change, 1:30 p. m. every week day. On Sunday, 4:30 p. m.

For Brocklyr, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with beats of Brocklyn Ainex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double For Fluidelphila, S. m., 1:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 4:20 p. 50, and 10:20 p. m. Limited Express, 1:30 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

For Hullidelphila, S. m., 1:30 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

and 10:20 p. m. daily except and a. m. daily, except and Limited Express, 2:30 a. m. daily, except day, for statimore, 6:40, 5, 2:30, 2:30, 10:40 a. m., and 1:20, 2:35, 4:20, 4:30, 6:20, 7:30, 1:30, and 10:20 j. m. On Sunday, 2:30, 10:40 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. daily, except sinday, and the p. m. daily, except sinday, and ally, except sinday. For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY. AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILBOAD.

For Alexandria, 6:30, 7:20, 9:20, H. and 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:20, 5, 600, 8, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday at 6:30, 9:20, and 11 a. m., 3 p. m.

For Riemmond and the South, 8:20 and 11 a. m. daily, and 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Wachington, 6, 8, 10:00, and 10:20 a. m., 17:30, 3, 37:27, 5:10, 7, and 2:10 p. m., and 2:10 p. m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner, Thirteonth street and Pennsylvania avelue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

J. H. WOOD, General Passenger Acoustices. CHARLES E. PUGH General Passenger Agent.

THESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. PHUNK LINE TO THE WEST, SOUTHWEST,

On and after SUNDAY, October 11, 1883, passenter rails of this route will leave Washington from D. #P. Deput as follows:
250 A. M.—Way Mail (daily, except Sun fay) (thion Forge and intermediate stations as the C. By

633 A. M.—Way Mall (daily, except Sun bay)
Chinon Forge and intermediate stations and
O. Ry.
4:59 P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCI
FAST LINE (DAILY). Solid train, which
man cars to Louisville. Religional in the
without changes arriving, followings, Chino,
p. m.; Winchester, 23:5 p. m.; Proposition,
m.; Lexington, 3:15 p. m.; Proposition,
m.; Lexington, 3:15 p. m.; Proposition,
m.; Lexington, 3:15 p. m.; Proposition
of the connecting at these cities with thromal and
all points West, Southwest, and Northwest
(25:5 p. M.—Night inspress (daily, except Sinday), or
Ashland, Ky., and intermediate stations on C. &
O. Ry.
Hi09 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point, and Nofolk (daily, except Sunday), arriving, Newp.
News, at 7 p. m.; Old Point, 7:30 p. m.; Northis,
8:10 p. m.
Apply C. & O. Ry. Office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue,
p. Silation.
C. W. Sutter, Frank Tringo.

H. W. FULLER, C. W. SMITH, FRANK TRIGO, G. P. Agt. Gen'l Man'r, N. E. Pas'r Agt

H. W. FILLER, C. W. SMITH, FRANK TRIOG,
G. P. Agt. Gen'i Man'r. N. E. Past Ast

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTHSchedule in effect OUTOBER 18, 1882;
23 A. M.—New Orleans Mail, daily, making close
connections to all polons South and southwest,
bally, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ry. Pulmans
Sleeping Cars from Washington via Danville to
Statistical Companies of the South and Southwest,
bally, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ry. Pulmans
Sleeping Cars from Washington via Danville to
Statistical Companies of the Southwest of the Southwe

WASHINGTON, OHIO AND WESTERN RAIL-Trains arrive at and leave from B. and P. (Sixih street) Depot as follows:

Accom, arrives 855 a. in. daily.
Mail arrives 725 p. in. daily except Sunday.
Mail leaves 920 a. in. daily except Sunday.
Mail leaves 920 a. in. daily except Sunday.
Accom, leaves 420 p. in. daily except Sunday.
On Sundays only a train will leave at 800 p. in.
Communation tickets not honered on 8m day trains.
8078w S. M. BROPHY, Superintendent.

Steambont Zines,

Look at Low Fares,

PARE, 50 CENTS. Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. Norfolk and Fortress Monroe.

Elegant and Safe Steamer JANE MOSELEY leaves Washington for Norfolk and
Old Point Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at \$200 p. in.

Connects with New York and James
River Steamers, and Norfolk and Western and Seab ard and Roanoke Railrouis,
and at Fort Mouroe with Chesapoake and
Olio Railrouis.

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SPRINGMAN'S EXPRISSS will call for
baggage from Hole's and Private Resideuces. Can be called by Telephone. POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

PARE, 25 CENTS.

Steamer J. W. THOMPSON leaves
Mouthy, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 s.
m. Connects with New York, Estimore,
and Norfolk for freight. For information apply at General Office,
613 15th atreet, or at Company's wharf, face
of 6th street.

ALFRED WOOD,
Secretary.

CLYDE'S NEW EXPRESS STEAM PACKET PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND ALEXANDRIA.



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